

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND MEEAN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance.*—Daily Journal \$1.50; Daily Digger \$1.50; Weekly \$1.50; Evening Bulletin \$1.50 a year or 120 cents a week, if mailed \$5.00; if sent by express \$1.50 a year or 120 cents a week; if sent by mail \$1.50 a year or 120 cents a week.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When we daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in arrears at the time subscribed for), the subscribers understand, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, so has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly paid, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines, \$1.00; one-half square, 10 lines, \$1.00.

Do, each additional line, \$0.00; Do, two months, \$1.00.

Do, three months, \$1.00; Do, six months, \$1.00.

Do, twelve months, \$1.00; Do, four months, \$1.00.

Do, two weeks, \$0.50; Do, six months, \$1.00.

Do, three weeks, \$0.50; Do, twelve months, \$1.00.

Standing card, four lines or less, permanent, \$1.00.

One square, changeable, \$1.00; one-half square, \$0.50.

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No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each subsequent one, each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and copied after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisers kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL.*—Each square, 10 lines, \$1.00; one-half square, \$0.50.

Each additional line, \$0.00.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for the same in any year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1857.

THE DIS-UNION CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.—It was announced a few days ago that the disunion convention proposed to be held at Cleveland was postponed, but it appears that some of the mad men and mad women who contemplated taking part in its proceedings were unwilling to be disappointed. They determined to meet notwithstanding the postponement, and they did meet. It is true that there isn't a sane man nor a sane woman in the so-called convention, but, while all the rest of the world is completely engrossed with the financial crisis and its consequences, there can certainly be no objection to assembling together of a parcel of lunatics to associate themselves with their diatribes against human sinfulness and particularly against the iniquity of the constitution and the Union of the United States. These crazy people at Cleveland resolved that the whole history of the United States Government is a continued conspiracy against liberty, and that "this Union is a crime and curse that should not exist a single hour, and, come to us what may, we hereby proclaim our settled purpose in the name of Freedom and of God to seek its destruction as the only means of acquitting ourselves from all participation in the guilt of slavery and of giving the slaves a fair field to achieve their deliverance from bondage." All this was merely harmless. Perhaps such resolutions would not have been passed by a convention of the inmates of any of the lunatic asylums in the country. Even among the shattered minds that may be found in those institutions there would probably be found more patriotism and sanguineness than to have uttered such treasonable sentiments, but it is the misfortune of the country that all the mad men and mad women are not in confinement, and, doubtless, if it had not been that the asylums for lunatics in Ohio are already pretty well filled, the authorities of Cleveland would have directed the whole posse comitatus in the convention to be arrested and tried upon a writ of de lunatico inquirendo.

The Boston Courier, attributing the postponement of this convention of crazy people to the absence of Wendell Phillips, thus discoursed in regard to their proposed meeting:

The mad men and mad women who meditated meeting at Cleveland and howling against the Union cannot live without public attention. Praise is, of course, the best thing; but next to that is hearty abuse; anything is better than contemptuous silence. But in these times, when men feel the iron of distress in their very souls, no one will pay any heed to the preaching of the apostles of disunion. They will attract no notice at all; no one will think it worth his while to denounce them. A friend of ours in State street, a few days since, was witness to a most promising and indeed satisfactory dog-fight, but he noticed that no one paid any heed to it; and he justly observed that this was to him a pathetic sign of the pressure of the times and the melancholy preoccupation of men's minds. A dog-fight absolutely wasted and thrown away! Now we do not think a dog-fight a more engaging spectacle than a disunion convention, and where the former has failed to attract attention the latter can hardly succeed in so doing. But it is good to laugh at any rate; and the less disposed a man is to open his mind to the reception of mirthful thoughts, the more does he stand in need of them. In this view, we regret that the disunion convention is postponed. We need something ridiculous to divert our minds. Punch—we mean the show and not the paper—has never crossed the water with his squeak and his trumpet, and it is doubly hard that we can have neither Punch nor a disunion convention in these melancholy times.

But it seems that the convention was not postponed, and, although its action only serves to give evidence of the incurable insanity of those who participated in its proceedings, it will be a source not perhaps of amusement so much as of compassion among sensible people throughout the nation.

Among the resolutions introduced into this fanatical assemblage was one openly advocating an insurrection of the slaves in the Southern States. Its violently incendiary character renders it unfit for repetition and proves uncontestedly the fitness of its advocates to be infested in straight-jackets to prevent their doing harm to those who are about them.

This disunion convention will have at least one good effect. It will induce sensible people in the North to pause and to reflect upon the character of

those who have assumed to lead and direct the Northern anti-slavery movement and promptly to repudiate the influence of the mad people by whom they have hitherto been controlled. It is gratifying to observe that disunion conventions, whether they meet at the South or at the North, are condemned, and that their action is despised by the masses of the people in both sections. Our people generally revolt from ultraism, and one or two more conventions like that at Cleveland will disgust the whole North with anti-slaveryism and induce them to place a higher estimate upon the benefits of the Union.

THE POOR—MODES OF RELIEF.—That the pressure of the times and the discharge of laborers from all kinds of work will produce an unprecedented amount of suffering demanding relief seems to be universally conceded. This relief must be furnished by those who are in better circumstances, notwithstanding the force of the pressure upon themselves. The means by which this relief shall be afforded is a question which must now occupy the mind of every citizen.

Those who are familiar with the evil influence upon the recipients and upon society arising from the support of pauperism by simple gratuities, will shrink from the demoralization by these means of the larger and better class whose necessities will now plead for assistance. Something better than this therefore should be devised. The admirable "Relief and Employment Association" should be placed in a condition to carry on its operations more efficiently and extensively than ever before. Profiting by their past experience, let that Society refuse all other aid than that furnished in payment for labor, except upon the written testimony of a physician that the applicant is disabled from work by disease or by extreme age.

This action of the Society, if thoroughly and efficiently carried out, will meet the case of the largest and most usual classes of alms-seekers. But discharged laborers can only be effectually and safely provided for by a resort to some expedient by which they shall be kept at work. Now is the time for the city to furnish the most unexpected and effectual relief to the unemployed, at the same time that she accomplishes works most important to her own prosperity. It is idle to talk about the difficulty of raising the money for public works at this time, because the money *has to be contributed in some way* for the support of this population. The only question is, whether it shall be contributed unequally as charity, and so used as to demoralize and degrade a large class of people, or whether it shall be raised by an equal assessment and expended in a way to preserve the honor and honesty of those who receive it and to effect a permanent good for the city. There would seem to be little ground for doubt as to the determination of this question.

If the authorities of the city are at any loss for a public work of sufficient interest and magnitude, we will venture to suggest one, upon which a large force may be employed during most of the season. On the Southern margin of the city, just North of Kentucky street, there is a lengthened line of swamp stretching from East to West, along the whole extent of Louisville. This has been always a prolific source of pestilence in this section of the city, which is already so much extended parallel to the river, that its only practicable ground for further extension is into the region of this pestilential swamp. A great many citizens who would gladly build in that direction are deterred from exposing their families to such a manifest cause of disease. Thus the growth of the city is absolutely stopped by this nuisance.

There are two ways of removing it. One, and perhaps the best way, is to grade and pave the entire length of the swamp, and carry off the water by a sewer leading direct to the river through one of the cross streets. This plan would also solve the problem of the too celebrated York street sewer, by giving to that receptacle a practicable outlet. The other and less effectual way of abating this nuisance is, to fill up the swamp for two or three squares, taking First street as the summit level, and grading and paving thence East and West, until the water is discharged into Beargrass on one side, and into the flat country below the city on the other.

If the authorities cannot find a more important work for the unemployed laborers of the city, we respectfully make these suggestions for their consideration.

SPURGEON'S LIFE AND MINISTRY.—NEW YORK: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN, & CO. This is a sketch of the life and ministry of this celebrated English preacher, compiled from original documents. It includes anecdotes and incidents of travel, biographical notices of former pastors, and an outline of Mr. Spurgeon's articles of Faith. This biographical outline of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, who is now only in his twenty-fourth year and descended from two generations of ministerial personages, commences with his birth and concludes with his present labors in Surry Musical Hall, London. It gives also a sketch of his habits of thought and composition, and the outline of his creed.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

EQUAL TO CHOATE.—In Mr. Everett's agricultural address, published on Saturday, there is one sentence of fifty-eight lines without a single period. That is equal to Mr. Choate, who has three pages of his Webster oration without a pause.—*Boston Bee.*

Yes, but there is a very marked difference in the effect. In reading one of Choate's interminable sentences you feel as if caught up in a whirlwind, and borne off to the imminent peril of your consciousness. His sentence fairly takes away your breath. Everett's, on the contrary, takes you softly upon its bosom, as a zephyr receives a blossom or a perfume, and, wafting you from earth to heaven and around the circling globe in a sort of delicious fairy dream, returns you to the green but solid earth without ever breaking the exquisite spell.

A contemporary copies the following from the National Intelligencer of Aug. 28, 1828:

A Fourth of July Toast Drunk in Virginia.
Why is the community so much embarrassed?
Because banks lend money that have not got it to lend;
and because people spend money who have not earned it to spend.

Open the money before you lend it;
Earn the money before you spend it.

Our readers will heed this toast, if they know which side of their bread is buttered.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SLAVERY.—By Geo. D. Armstrong, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Va. New York: Charles Scribner.—The reader who expects to find in this little volume a full discussion of the great slavery question, in all its bearings and in all its various relations, will certainly be disappointed. The author has brought to the investigation of this subject calm and candid spirit, unusual in these days of national excitement; and, better still, he has adhered rigidly to his single purpose of giving "a faithful exhibition of the doctrine respecting slavery as taught by Christ and his Apostles." Every passage of the New Testament relating to the subject has been examined. Noting has been omitted which is there taught, and nothing has been introduced which is not in the Scriptures, whatever bearing it might seem to have upon the general subject. What he has done is well done, but he has done better in what he has left undone.

Most of the difficulty and all the danger connected with slavery in our country has arisen from mingling the religious element in wretched and ruinous confusion with the political and economical, forming by the combination a vast and fearful fanaticism. While each element by itself is perfectly harmless, we have then a plain and simple question of Christian duty on the one hand and on the other on merely of political or economical expediency. The religious aspect of the subject, as a distinct question, is fully and ably examined in this book.

The Vicksburg, Capt. Cannon's elegant New Orleans and Vicksburg packet, will leave Portland for New Orleans this evening. She is a boat of the largest class, and her cabins are large and furnished in the richest style. It is believed that she will be one of the fastest boats ever set afloat. She was built at New Albany.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The John Gault, is at Portland, and will leave for St. Louis to-day. A better boat or better officers than Captains Bance and Gwathmey are rarely met with.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

On Thursday last the ferryboat Bee, belonging to Capt. Air, of Newport, while plying across the Ohio, to and from Portsmouth, struck the Kentucky shore hard while landing, driving her starboard water-wheel through the hull. She sank instantly, the water being over her main deck on the larboard side.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A desperate shooting encounter occurred in New Orleans, on Sunday, October 23, between Lieut. Rufus Hunt, of the First District Police, and a person well known about the city—especially in relation with election matters—named Bob Johnson. The account we have of the matter is as follows: Hunt was going down Gravier street and was passing Johnson, when he heard Johnson say something of an insulting character to him. Hunt wheeled round and retorted, when some more angry words passed between them and Hunt said, "Have you a pistol, sir?" Johnson, without answering, immediately drew a revolver, and Hunt almost as quickly drew his. Johnson fired and missed; Hunt fired and his ball struck Johnson in the temple, not penetrating, but lodging under the skin after traversing to the center of the forehead. The shooting continued until their pistols were unloaded, Johnson's shots being harmless, but two of Hunt's taking effect in his opponent's body; one ball went through the front part of the abdomen, and the other entered the side and lodged in the intestines. Hunt's last two caps misfired, fire, upon which he closed on his antagonist, who drew his sword, cut Hunt slightly on the shoulder, but inflicted a severe and somewhat dangerous wound in the side. Several blows were struck with the pistols before the combatants were separated.

The Bulletin also notices an affray on Saturday night, in which Wm. A. Sirospire was shot by Dr. John Meaux.

THE GRANADA.—The steamship Granada has arrived at New York, with Havana advices to the 24th ult. She brought \$356,358 in specie. It was thought that the Quaker City would take a large amount of specie for New York. The noisy cri-is in the city of Havana had caused government to issue a decree ordering an examination to be made as to the solvency and capital of all the newly formed joint stock speculation concerns on the island. Sugar had declined in price, and trade generally was dull. There were no freights for American vessels in port. The reports of the sugar crop were favorable. Col. Blythe, the United States Consul General, had returned to his post. The testimonials from the passengers of the Illinois had been presented to the Spanish naval officers for whom they were designed. A large cargo of slaves had been landed in a starving condition.

Is this a wise policy? If there is any advantage in advertising, is not this just the time when it is most desirable to appropriate that advantage? We commend to the attention of our readers and patrons the following wholesome advice from a contemporary:

We do not know of any admonition better for our readers at the present time than the subjoined:
Advertiser.—Dull times are perhaps the very best for advertisers. What little trade is going on they get, and, whilst others are grumbling, they pay their way, and, with the newspaper as a life-preserver, swim on the top of the water, while others are sinking all around. Advertise liberally, and you will hardly miss the hard times."

Every word of this is true, and it will be worth money to any business man who will act upon it. Reduce your prices to suit the times. Small profits and quick sales are much the best just now. It will be of no advantage to stick to the rates asked in prosperous days, and thus fail to sell. Retrenchment is the order now. Therefore, advertise your goods liberally, and let the public know where cheap articles can be had. Advertise and let the people see your head is still above water, and that you go on selling on advantageous terms. There are plenty of cash buyers who make their appearance about these times eager to pick up bargains.

THE MEETING OF THE MECHANICS.—There was a large attendance of unemployed mechanics at the court house on Saturday night. No definite action, however, was taken, and the meeting adjourned in order that preparations might be made for some organized and concerted proceedings. We trust that the next meeting will be as fully attended, and that some plan may be adopted for the relief of the hundreds of unfortunate workmen who are now unable to obtain employment.

COL. J. HENRY THOMAS.—Having been called upon, spoke briefly, Saturday night, in his usual pointed and practical manner.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—We learn from the Barnville (Mo.) Observer of the 24th inst., that extensive forgeries have lately been perpetrated in that place, by a person by the name of W. W. Norris. The forgeries date nearly four years back until recently. The sufferers comprise the estates of widows and orphans, as well as many wealthy capitalists, the aggregate losses of which are estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. He has not yet been arrested.

A FIRE.—A fire occurred at Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday night, which destroyed Joseph Breckweg's cigar store; Joseph Beck's boot and shoe store; a German barber shop; M. Wawer's bakery; a drinking saloon; Charles Kurz's meat shop; Charles Barford's meat shop; and Courtney & Weyburn's drug store. The charred remains of a man were discovered in the burning ruins—name unknown.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The managers of the Philadelphia gas works have determined to employ an additional number of men instead of discharging any. The system of 5 hours' labor per day will be instituted. This is an excellent plan, and should be introduced wherever it can be done.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling. Last evening there were 5 feet water in the canal. The weather yesterday was stormy.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The H. D. Newcomb arrived from New Orleans on Saturday. We are indebted to Mr. Forsee for copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Newcomb will leave for New Orleans to-morrow. She is a splendid boat. Capt. Spots knows how to provide for passengers, and spares neither expense nor labor to render a trip one of pleasure and comfort.

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MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1857.

The Gadsden purchase, south of the Gila and terminating on the Colorado, in the west, contains upward of twenty-three millions of acres. By the sixth article of the treaty by which we acquired that territory, concluded in 1853, ratified in June, 1854, it was provided that no grants within the acquired territory bearing date subsequent to the 25th of September, 1853, when our minister proposed to Mexico to terminate the question of boundary to the Mesilla Valley, would be considered valid, nor indeed any grant made previously, unless the same had been located and recorded in the archives of New Mexico. The act of Congress of 22d July, 1854, establishing the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, defines the duties of that officer, and requires him to examine and report upon the merits of the claims under the laws of Spain and Mexico, originating before the cession by treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. By act of Congress of 4th of August, 1854, it is declared that the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty should be incorporated in New Mexico, and subject to the laws of that territory. It follows, therefore, that the political jurisdiction of New Mexico is complete over its whole surface, both under the old treaty and the last one.

This is an item of importance in connection with the question of claims to gold and silver mines in Arizona—the Gadsden purchase; and for this reason: No claims could be filed for examination and adjudication by the surveyor general, unless the statutes placed them within his surveying jurisdiction.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY.—At Montreal, in August last, an inquest was held upon the body of Alexis Guay, aged about ten years, who was killed, during the month of August, by the discharge of a gun, and relative to whose death a verdict of homicide by misadventure had been returned, at an inquiry instituted by the local authorities. It appears that previous to the date of the fatal occurrence, the 14th of August, a lad named Francois Savard, having been compelled to make way with a vicious dog which had bitten Guay, was heard to vow vengeance against the deceased. On the day named he went to the residence of Guay's father, took up a gun which he found there, and, though informed it was loaded, kept hold of it. A little girl, the sister of the deceased, and the only person in at the time, seeing that Savard had actually ascertained the gun was charged, and yet continued to handle it carelessly, fled in flight from the house. She had not gone many yards when she heard a shot fired, and returning saw her brother mortally wounded, and Savard busily occupied in replacing the gun where he had found it. Deceased lingered but for a short time. A jury of inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the boy, who has been committed for trial.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—Railroad men in all parts of the country concur that their business is seriously affected by the hard times. Freight rates are very light, and the number of passengers is much lighter than heretofore. On the Central Railroad, New York, there has been a large decrease in the amount of freight, the receipts having fallen off nearly two-thirds. On the Camden and Amboy Railroad, through freights to the South and West, of dry goods and merchandise, had fallen off during the month of October, as compared with the three weeks of the same month last year, about 20 per cent. The freights inward, for the first eighteen days of October, have fallen off about 15 per cent.

CRIME IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1857.

If London has its exciting murder, Paris has its singular one. A young man of the age of three years and a half, having been contraried the other day by the cook of the family, a woman of 45, walked into the kitchen, seized a sharp-pointed knife, and, approaching the woman, who was sitting down, plunged the knife into her with such force, in the region of the heart, as to attain that organ and arrest its action almost instantaneously! It will be a curious spectacle, the trial of this precocious little monster.

The President addresses him the usual words, "Prisoner, rise up. Your name? Your age? Your profession?" You are going to hear the reading of the indictment," there is danger that the *gamin* may amuse himself whistling the air. The Sire de Franc-Bosy, in which case he will be threatened with the law of September, which excludes his presence from the court! The journal which reports this case mentions also another, the murder of a shepherd boy by a young girl of seventeen "because he plagued her."

The week has brought before the courts of justice a sister of Verger, the assassin of the Archibishop of Paris. Three or four years ago, this girl, then quite young, was working with a milliner, where she made the acquaintance, by a ruse, with a Brazilian residing in Paris. Her mistress, who was hired by the Brazilian as an accomplice, sent the girl to his rooms with a letter. Once there, he shut her up, and did not allow her to leave the house until he had accomplished her ruin. She became his mistress, and they lived together, with her mother's consent, until the assassination of the Archibishop, last January, when the Brazilian declared that he would no longer have any connection with such a family, and they separated. Two children were the fruit of this connection, and the suit is one brought by the father to obtain possession of the children. Letters were shown by the lover, written to him by his mistress since the separation, which showed a fearful character of violence and depravity on her part; and on this ground the father claimed her infidelity to take care of the children. But the court took into consideration that he had been the probable cause of this depravity, and gave out child to each parent.

Here is a fact exceedingly Frenchy. The great dry-goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will invariably preface instead of follow them.

A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote on Philip Ricord, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. Ricord was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of the principal baritone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looked at Ricord, but did not understand. As the singer grew wilder and commenced gesticulating with vehemence, Ricord's enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, seeing the infection, followed his example and applauded also. Ricord, turning around, briskly wanted to know what they were applauding for? "To tell you the truth, sir," was the reply, "it was partly from your example." "But you don't know why I applauded?" replied Ricord. "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the iodide of Potassium!" The singer was one of Ricord's patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been for some time taking this remedy, and it was when Ricord saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

A CAPITAL SENTIMENT.—At a recent railroad festival at Cleveland, in honor of Mr. John Durand, Superintendent of the C. & P. Railroad, Mr. G. A. Benedict, of the Herald, gave the following pleasant and concise:

Our Mothers—The only faithful tenders who never misapprehend a wish.

THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.—The latest advices received concerning the progress and promise of the camel experiment of the government in its military operations on the frontier continue to confirm the highest hopes of its friends. From the day the animals were landed on the coast of Texas to this hour the experiment has proved an eminently successful one, until the experience had with them as beasts of burden has been such that all concerned in their management and use are unanimously of opinion that they suit, as beasts of burden, the requirements of our great western plains as well as those of Asia and Africa.

SUSPENDED.—The directors of the North Carolina State Bank held a meeting on Tuesday last and determined to suspend specie payment.

INTERESTING BANK STATISTICS.—The following is a statement of the condition and the number of the banks in the United States during the last three financial revulsions:

	1857.	1847.	1857.
Number.....	758	715	1,416
Capital.....	\$149,135,820	105,529,766	214,778,829
Specie.....	87,915,840	25,132,045	58,349,804
Outstanding debts.....	228,115,702	310,392,045	64,946,867
Capital.....	290,772,091	263,070,423	370,8,4274

THE SAINTS MEAN TO FIGHT.—The Fort Laramie correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes some interesting particulars in regard to the mission of Capt. Van Vleet, of Gen. Harney's staff, who, it will be remembered, was detached by the General, at the beginning of August, to proceed to Utah to gather necessary information concerning the disposition of the inhabitants, the geography of the route to the Territory, the condition of the crops, &c., and to report to headquarters. He returns with news which perhaps justifies inferences that the Utah combination will present in history the most prominent feature of the administration of Mr. Buchanan. The expression of a determination to resist the entrance of the newly appointed officials, and the United States army into Utah, is unanimous among the people of the Territory. When they were reminded of the certainty that in case their resistance one year should be effectual, a force would be dispatched to Utah the next against which twice their population in arms would strive in vain to close the passes, they replied that had they considered all that, and that when such a force had stormed those passes, they would enter a valley in which not one shrub would be green, nor one stone would remain upon another. They took pains to show him their gardens and vineyards, their harvest, barns, houses, and live stock, and contrasted their present prosperity with such a scene of desolation. Their object now, they said, was to gain time to enable the National Government to intrude its steps, and they intended to present their case to Congress through their delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, who accompanied Capt. Van Vleet on his departure, and is now in his camp. It was at one period his determination not to proceed to Washington this winter, but that was reconsidered.

They said that they would regard the entrance of the troops as the beginning of a repetition of their sufferings at Kirtland, Independence, and Nauvoo; that they had learned a lesson from experience, and would now meet aggression at the start, and resist the wedge before it should enter the wood; if they could not keep the troops out this year they would sacrifice all for their religion, take to the mountains, and fight a war of glory and extermination. Brigham Young remarked repeatedly that this was the most glorious era of his faith, and that a happier day never dawned on Mormonism than that on which the advance of the troops was ordered, for the more his church was persecuted the more it would thrive.

On Sunday, September 13, Captain Van Vleet was asked to attend religious services in the Bowery, and was escorted to a prominent seat upon the platform, and invited to make an address, which invitation he declined. By counting the number of persons upon certain tiers of benches he estimated the audience to exceed 4,500. After some remarks by Elder C. Kimball, a discourse was delivered by Elder John Taylor, formerly the editor of The Mormon, the newspaper organ of the Church in New York city. At the close Mr. Taylor called the attention of the people to the Captain, and alluded to his business in the city, recounted the substance of his conversations, and said that he would make a request in order that Captain Van Vleet might learn that he had been made acquainted with the determination of the whole people; he would ask that all those present who were willing to raze their houses, burn their crops, pull down what they had passed ten years in building up, make their beautiful valley a desert, and retreat to the mountains, in case the troops should force an entrance, would rise; and the audience without exception rose to their feet, and remained standing long enough to get all the words of the speaker.

If you go to them, it's "go to the devil—I'm not paid for learning you." So you are kicked from breakfast to dinner, and from dinner to supper. I have not learned one thing essential to seamanship the whole time I have been shipped. If we had been instructed we would be as good as any seaman on board of our ship. This was promised us when we shipped, but the public can see for themselves how that promise has been kept. To be sure we all have been rated to the first class out of third class, and before we get home we all expect to be rated asable seamen, when we know no more about seamanship than it knows about us. What will the majority of us do then? One half of the boys in the ship can neither read nor write, and we were promised schooling, but have received none; and I am sure we can't reshup as apprentices after we are discharged, neither can we ship as a musician, as they ship no one but a "dago" or a Mahone, with which the ship is full. If any boy was worth anything when he was shipped it will just be the reverse the next time; so go forward on the forecastle and get some of the men to show you."

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It will be a curious spectacle, the trial of this precocious little monster.

The President addresses him the usual words, "Prisoner, rise up. Your name? Your age? Your profession?" You are going to hear the reading of the indictment," there is danger that the *gamin* may amuse himself whistling the air. The Sire de Franc-Bosy, in which case he will be threatened with the law of September, which excludes his presence from the court! The journal which reports this case mentions also another, the murder of a shepherd boy by a young girl of seventeen "because he plagued her."

The week has brought before the courts of justice a sister of Verger, the assassin of the Archibishop of Paris. Three or four years ago, this girl, then quite young, was working with a milliner, where she made the acquaintance, by a ruse, with a Brazilian residing in Paris. Her mistress, who was hired by the Brazilian as an accomplice, sent the girl to his rooms with a letter. Once there, he shut her up, and did not allow her to leave the house until he had accomplished her ruin. She became his mistress, and they lived together, with her mother's consent, until the assassination of the Archibishop, last January, when the Brazilian declared that he would no longer have any connection with such a family, and they separated. Two children were the fruit of this connection, and the suit is one brought by the father to obtain possession of the children. Letters were shown by the lover, written to him by his mistress since the separation, which showed a fearful character of violence and depravity on her part; and on this ground the father claimed her infidelity to take care of the children. But the court took into consideration that he had been the probable cause of this depravity, and gave out child to each parent.

Here is a fact exceedingly Frenchy. The great dry-goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will invariably preface instead of follow them.

A friend told me a day or two ago a good anecdote on Philip Ricord, the distinguished surgeon of the Hospital du Midi. Ricord was sitting in one of the orchestra stalls at the Grand Opera—it is not often he gets time to go there—and all at once when the house was still, and in the midst of one of the songs of the principal baritone, he commenced cheering in the most approved style. Everybody looked at Ricord, but did not understand. As the singer grew wilder and commenced gesticulating with vehemence, Ricord's enthusiasm augmented, and other gentlemen at his side, seeing the infection, followed his example and applauded also. Ricord, turning around, briskly wanted to know what they were applauding for? "To tell you the truth, sir," was the reply, "it was partly from your example." "But you don't know why I applauded?" replied Ricord. "I was applauding the marvellous effects of the iodide of Potassium!" The singer was one of Ricord's patients, who had a stiff elbow joint, for which he had been for some time taking this remedy, and it was when Ricord saw the arm unbend itself in the gesticulations of the singer, that he broke out into such enthusiasm. His neighbors remained silent for the rest of the evening.

CREDIT MOBILIER SWINDLERS IN PARIS.—A man bearing the ominous name of Carpenter, the managing director and principal concocitor of the "General Society of Algerian Credit," was yesterday convicted of swindling, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. An accomplice, named Lambert de Roisy, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. It appeared that they were both men of straw, and, while starting the General Society of Credit for Algeria without any capital whatever, had contrived in a most ingenious way to obtain credit for themselves. Numerous victims of their frauds gave evidence. Amongst the witnesses was Mlle Roberts, a girl who can scarcely read and write, who, nevertheless, had amassed the considerable sum of \$60,000, by gambling at the Bourse. Some surprise was expressed by the Court at the fact of a person in her humble condition having so much money. She naively explained having saved a little and received a present from a respectable friend. She had accumulated her capital by buying and selling at the Bourse, going invariably upon the principle of buying securities when they were cheap and selling them when they were dear. How many old hands would be glad to learn Mlle Roberts's secret! It came to pass that as she had on day realized a large sum of Credit Mobilier shares, and was coming away from the Bourse with \$60,000, her whole fortune in her pocket, she fell in with Carpenter and de Roisy, who so vaunted the merits of Algerian credit, that they extracted from her the whole of her treasure. This seems to have been the greatest haul they ever made, for immediately afterwards they left a very poor lodging, and lived luxuriously in a handsomely furnished house. Poor Mlle Roberts will never see a fraction of her \$60,000!—London Chronicle, Oct. 15.

A CAPITAL SENTIMENT.—At a recent railroad festival at Cleveland, in honor of Mr. John Durand, Superintendent of the C. & P. Railroad, Mr. G. A. Benedict, of the Herald, gave the following pleasant and concise:

Our Mothers—The only faithful tenders who never misapprehend a wish.

A CALIFORNIA BULL FIGHT.—We copy the following amusing description of a bull fight, with which the native Californians recently celebrated la fiesta de San Lorenzo, from the Alameda County Gazette:

Senor Toro, with a bellow of defiance, takes his stand in the center, pawing the ground, and waiting with head lowered, the approach of the enemy.

Round 1. Enter un hombre, with blanket in hand with which to blind the enemy. Toro shakes his head and thunders forth his note of defiance. With bloodshot eyes and streaming nostrils he rushed at the foe; the blanket is thrown, but falls wide of the mark—when the saying that a "stern chase is a long chase," was certainly not verified, for the poor horse was quickly caught in the rear and overtaken, when a display of ground and lofty tumbling took place, which has seldom been surpassed. Torn and tattered, with a limping leg, he makes his inglorious exit through a hole in the fence. Loud shouts and cheers went up from a thousand voices for the success of the favorite, for, strange as it may appear, Mr. Toro was the favorite throughout the fight.

Round 2.—Toro came up to the scratch as fresh as ever, the odds decidedly in his favor, when un caballero, desirous of renown, approached upon his prancing charger, trailing a blanket and inviting an attack. Nor was he called upon to wait—like the rush of a thunderbolt fresh from the hand of Jove came the shock, and horse and horseman together roll in the dust of the arena.

Round 3.—Enter the Achilles of the ring, brimful of wrath and bad whisky, and scarce had advanced five paces from the barrier, when the bull was upon him, struck him upon the invulnerable "seat of honor," and pitched him incontinently into the fence, where, striking fast between the rails, he presented a beautiful mark for but number two, which was administered with great precision, sending him through the fence into the laps of the admiring señoritas, where we left him to recover his wind, which must have been sadly damaged.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

A U. S. NAVAL APPRENTICE BOY'S EXPERIENCE

U. S. SHIP CONSTELLATION, {

Genoa, Oct. 6th, 1857.

I was formerly a Philadelphia boy, learning the carpenter trade, when I saw the advertisement in your columns for the shipping of boys for the service proposed by the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, and so I shipped. I was sent to New York, and thence to Norfolk, to join this ship. That was two years ago. Still, after two years' service, I don't know how to steer the ship, or yet make a splice, and some of my messmates cannot lay up their clews for their own hammocks. But they can play checkers, backgammon, dominoes, and other games, which is about all they can do. In the morning all hands are called about half-past four o'clock. They scrub the deck and wash themselves, and then muster on the quarter-deck, with comb hanging from the neck like so many pauper children. They are then inspected by the officer who has charge of the deck. He runs them aloft two or three times "for the good of their health," as the doctor says, and then they can resume their games till called on to tend the side, to take off cap and make a bow to some foreign dignitaries when they visit the ship, or else to oil or scrub copper, clean brass work, &c. All the drudgery of the ship comes on the naval apprentices. Whose fault is this? Some will loudly exclaim, "Your own!" How is it that we have no one to teach us our proper duties? It is the boatswain's place, but he will cry, "I have got the ship to look after, and that takes all my time; so go forward on the forecastle and get some of the men to show you."

If you go to them, it's "go to the devil—I'm not paid for learning you." So you are kicked from breakfast to dinner, and from dinner to supper. I have not learned one thing essential to seamanship the whole time I have been shipped. If we had been instructed we would be as good as any seaman on board of our ship. This was promised us when we shipped, but the public can see for themselves how that promise has been kept.

For the present, this stock of superior Millinery will be offered at private sale to the members of the naval and marine corps, and to the officers of the ship. Mad. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Head-Dresses, &c., made and trimmed and the Fancy Goods sold at cost and less than cost, as must be sold to close the concern. HENRY S. MOORE, Assignee of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones.

For information in regard to sale of Stock, Fixtures, and Lease, inquire of the undersigned, at the store of Brambin & Thatcher, 423 Main street.

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H. S. MOORE, Assignee.

Boarding Wanted.

BOARDING in a quiet private family, in a central part of the city, for a small family. Address A. R. drawer No. 15, Louisville P. O.

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